stated let that protest that nothing but a primary electon would be satisfactory to them, repudiating their solemn promise, trifling with the State Executive Committee, and, as we believe, threatening to solt outright unless a rehearing was given them. The committee, desiring full yote for the State ticket to be voted for at the them ensuing election, respend the case and allowed all the candidates to remain in the field, with the result that Messrs. Cromwell and Owens were elected by overwhelming majorities. It is contended that the successful candidates received a large negro vote, but we reply that with the considerable colored vote polled by Mr. Coleman, the "Straightout" candidate for the Senate, he only received 1.312 votes, while the Democratic State ticket, for which there were no Republican or negro votes, polled 2.748 votes in the county, thus showing that with their negro votes, notably at Churchland precinct, the "Straightouts" could not poil anything like one-half of the white Democratic votes in the county.

"On March 4th, 1902, the State Execu-

churchiand precincts to the white Democratic votes in the country.

"On March 4th, 1902, the State Executive Committee, with six members present, deelded that the "Straightouts" were cutitled to five committeemen from Washington, Butts Road and Pleasant Grove districts each, and that we were entitled to five members of the county committee from Western Branch, Tanners Creek and Deep Creek districts each, thus leaying the country committee qually divided between the two factions. The fifteen "Straightout" members of the committee met in the summer of 1902, and voted for George W. Jones as chalrman of said committee, Afterwards, by exerting his influence as a member of the Democratic committee of the second Congressional district, he managed to have himself recognized by that committee as chalrman of the county committee of Norfolk county for the purpose of arranging for the Congressional primary. Subsequent to such recognizion three of our members of the county committee attended a meeting of the "Straightout" members which was called for the sole purpose of arranging for the county committee attended a meeting of the Congressional primary. The said three members handed a paper to Mr. Jones on this occasion declaring that they did not recognize him as chairman, but were present only for the purpose of arranging for this primary and would not participate in the consideration of any other matter. Netwithstanding this fact, it was sought to use their presence for the purpose of ratifying the action of the fifteen "Straightout" members in electing Mr. Jones as chairman. The motion was not put, however, until after our three members had retired from the hall. We contend that no action taken by less than a majority of the whole membership of the county committee can be valid or binding, and that the election of Mr. Jones in the first place was null and vold and that no quorum has ever voted or been present when it was attempted to elect him."

FUSION PROPOSAL. clusion, the Fusionists made the

"Notwithstanding the fact that we are fully assured that our faction of the Democratic party in Norfolk county is overwhelmingly in the ascendency, and that we can conduct the affairs of our party in the county with perfect safely under present conditions, without any intervention, and realizing that the opposing faction has nothing to lose and everything to gain by accepting such offer, we submit the following proposition, to wit; That the "Straightout" faction be allowed to name three persons tion, to wit; That the "Straightout" faction be allowed to name three persons and our side three persons, to constitute a committee for the purpose of holding a primary in Norfolk county this summer or fall to elect thirty members of our county committee and to nominate two candidates for the House of Delegates, the chairman of this committee to be named by Hom. J. Taylor Ellyson from some district other than the Second, and who has not been a partisan in our fight, seid committee to arrange all the details and appoint the officials of such primary."

STRAIGHTOUTS OBJECT.

The Straightouts objected to this on the ground that it provided only for a primary for nominating candidates for the House of Delegates and not for local county officers, and also because it permitted the State Chairman to mame the man who would have the deciding vote. The Fusionists were then asked if they would abide by the decision of the comittee, whatever it might be, and I am formed that Capt, Marshall, who rep-sented the Fusionists, replied that if

informed that Capt, Marshall, who represented the Fusionists, replied that if he should be given the opportunity to introduce witnesses, and did not convince the committee that his side was right, he would submit, otherwise he would not. However that may be the committee finally decided that the Norfolk county committee was composed of eighteen members known, as Straightouts, and twelve members known as Fusionists, and that George W. Jones was the duly cleeted chairman of the committee.

The Fusionists refused to accept this verdict, and Chairman Owens, of the Fusion wing, ordered a primary election to be held in August, to nominate a full county ticket. The primary was held in spite of the fact that there were no opposing candidates in that wing of the party for the county offices, although there were some contests for district offices. It is explained, however, that the object of this primary was to show the voting strength of the Fusionists, and they claim to have poiled 1,550 votes, all Democratic. They nominated the following ticket:

For House of Delegates, E. W. Owens

they claim to have poined 1,300 votes, an Democratic. They nominated the following ticket:

For House of Delegates, E. W. Owens and W. G. Farker; for Commonwealth's Attorney, R. C. Marshall; for Treasurer, J. M. Willey, deputy of the then Republican Treasurer; for Commissioners of the Revenue, S. W. Gary and — Willams; for Sheriff, A. C. Cromwell.

STRAW CANDIDATES.

The Straightouts openly charged during the campaign that the candidates for Treasurer and Commissioner of the Revenue were "straw" candidates, and would not be heard of in the regular election, as these offices would be conceded to the Republicans. And such proved to be the fact. In the regular election the Fusion ticket contained the names of S. W. Lyons for Treasurer and J. D. Moore and L. M. Nicholas for Commissioners of the



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PIRS. A. M. TOWNSEND.

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By using my White Ribbon Remedy any drunkard or anyone who is a victim of intoxicating drinks can be cured. Anyone can give without the drunkard's ever known of the White Ribbon Remedy does its red wife, sistly and surely man surely m dorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

dorsed by Members of W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Anna Moore, Press Superintendent of
the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Les
Angeles. California, states: "I have tested
White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate dramacases the remedy are been without the patients at the cures have been deadly recommend and
treatment white Hibbon Remedy, and advise any
trong drunkenness. Members of our Union are
delighted to find a practical and economical
treatment which can be recommended as safe,
sure, secretly and ensily given."

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Revenue, these names having been sub stituted for the names of the men who had been nominated in the Fusion primary for these three offices. In other had been nominated in the Fusion pri-mary for these three offices. In other words, the Fusionists dropped three of their candidates who had been nominated in their primary and took up three Re-publicans, and on notification cards dis-tributed on the day of election, advised Democratic voters to vote the mixed ticket.

ticket.

The candidates nominated by them for these three offices received not a single vote in the regular election. Indeed, it is said that these three particular candidates by effective the control of the control

is said that these three particular candidates did not qualify themselves by giving the least notification of their intention in the regular election.

In the meantime Chairman Jones had called a Democratic primary, at which it is claimed that something more than nineteen hundred votes were polled, and a full Democratic ticket was nominated and voted for in the regular election. But the Fusionists and the



SHERIFF A. C. CROMWELL, One of the Fusion Leaders.

Republicans voted together and their candidates were all elected, the vote received by each being as follows:

15. W. Owens, 2,356; W. G. Parker, 2,365; R. C. Marshall, 2,362; A. C. Cromwell, 2,518; S. W. Lyons, 2,474; John D. Moore, 2,532; L. M. Nicholas, 2,333.

It will be seen from this that the Re-

MERCURY A POOR CRUTCH.

Experience is a dear teacher, as those who pin their faith to Mercury find out sooner or later. This powerful poison combined with Potash, is the treatment generally prescribed for Contagious Blood Poison, but failure and disappointment is the invariable result. These minerals drive in the sores and eruptions, and apparently the disease is gone and the patient believes the cure permanent, but soon learns better when the old symptoms return almost as soon as the treatment is left off. You must either keep the system saturated with mercury or endure the tortures

of sore mouth, ulcerated throat and the mortification that one naturally feels when the body is covered with disgusting sores, rashes, copper-colored splotches and other aggravating symptoms of this vile disease.

Mercury and Potash are poor crutches, and their use eventually breaks

Mercury and Potash are poor crutches, and their use eventually breaks
down the constitution, ruins the digestion and cause the bones to decay,
S. S. S., a guaranteed purely vegetable remedy, is the
only antidote for Contagious Blood Poison. It destroys every atom of the deadly virus, overcomes the
bad effects of the mercury and cleanses the blood and
system so thoroughly that never after are any signs
of the disease seen. Nor is the taint ever transmitted to others.

We will send free our book on Contagious Blood Poison, which is intersting and contains full directions for treating yourself at home. Medical

edvice or any special information desired given without charge.

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publicans and fusion Democrats received practically the same vote, and it is also a fact to be remembered that if the Democrats had all voted together they could easily have elected a full Democratic ticket.

licket.

Such is a concise history, as full as space will allow and as fair as I know how to make it, of the famous Norfolk county split. Of course, I have not attempted to go into detail of many exciting and semetimes riotons incidents. To attempt to tell the whole story with every detail would be to write a book in flaming colors and profusely illustrated.

SPECIFIC CHARGES.

SPECIFIC CHARGES.

Let us now look into some of the charges that have been brought against the Fusionists: First of all comes the charge that Fusion registrars put on the permanent registration list the names of many negroes who were not fairly entitled to register under a Democratic construction of the Constitution. There are in Norfolk county six magisterial districts, to wit:

Tanner's Creek, Western Branch, Butts'

Tanner's Creek, Western Branch, Butts Tanner's Creek, Western Branch, Butts
Road, Washington, Pleasant Grove and
Deep Creek. By previous agreement Fusion registrars were put in charge of
the first three districts and straightout
registrars in charge of the last three.
The result of the registration showed the
following registration of negroes:
1002, 1903, Total,
Tanner's Creek 168 228 306
Western Branch 242 96 338
Butts' Road 100 10 140

This makes a grand total of 1,230 negroes registered in the county, of which the Fusionists registered 874 and the straightouts registered 356. These figures are slightly at variance with those which have been previously given out, other statements which I have seen in print making the grand total 1,246. But my figures were taken directly from the books.

my figures were taken directly from the books.

That is a pretty bad showing on its face, and yet in fairness something must be said in extenuation. The most populous negro districts are Tanner's Creek and Western Branch, although the straightouts claim that there are almost as many negroes in Washington district as in either of these two. I had no means of ascertaining the negro population in the several districts, but the Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. Moore, who impressed me as being a fair and honest man, and such is his reputation, said that in Tanner's Creek there are 375 negroes who were entitled to register as property owners, and in the Western Branch district 355 such negroes. I also found from looking over the books that in some precincts many negroes registered as sons of veterans. In one such precinct twenty-two registered under this clause. However, the fact remains that the Fusionists registered more than twice as many negroes as the straightouts registered, and there are reasons to believe that at least in one district, a determined and preconcerted effort was made to qualify negroes by raising their property assessment. But of this later on Another statement just here: The Fusionists say that before this registration

and preconcerted effort was made to qualify negroes by raising their property assessment. But of this later on. Another statement just here: The Fusionists say that before this registration there were 8,000 registered negro voters in Norfolk county. But that statement is manifestly an exaggeration. The whole negro population of the county is given at 31,000, which would indicate a voting strength of something like 6,000. But the registration books had not been purged, so I am informed, for many years, and it is possible that many names were on the list which did not belong there.

DAMAGING FIGURES.

DAMAGING FIGURES. Now we come to the most interesting part of the story. The new Constitution went into effect on July 10th, 1902. Section 19 provided that at the general regtion 19 provided that at the general registration to be held in 1992 and 1993 every male citizen of the United States having the qualifications of age and residence required in Section 18 should be entitled to register, provided he owned property, upon which, for the year next preceeding that in which he offered to register. State taxes aggregating at least one dollar had been paid. In 1992 the tax rate was 40 cents on the \$100, so that a person registering in 1992 under this clause must have paid taxes in 1992 upon \$250 worth of property. There is circumstantial evidence to show that in the year 1992 assessments of negroes residing year 1902 assessments of negroes resign Washington district, in Berkley, Sc Norfolk and vicinity, were arb alsed all the way from \$15 and \$100 to 250 in order to enable them to registe in 1903. It is not the purpose of this publication to make charges, but simply to state facts.

First. As to personal property. I reference to the books of the Commissioner of the Revenue of that district. was ascertained that after the regular assessment had been made these was a supplemental list of twenty negroes and the following table shows comparative assessments in 1901 and 1902, respectively. sessments in 190, and 190 and

Bupplemental list of Joseph	1901. 1	190
Tevius Wilson	.315	\$2
Edward Wilson	. 30	2
Wm. Brooks	. 65	2
Fred Thornton	. 40	2
Joseph Hoggard		2
L. H. Scott		2
Geo. Daniels		1
John Dazier	operation of the property of t	2
Isaac Payner		2
James Fitchett	The second second	2
Tucker Fisher	A Line - X care in the	9
Littleton Church		2
Geo. W. Harrell	4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2
Alex Payner	A Charles	2
N. L. Carrington		2
E. W. Cuppee	MARKET TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	2
Wm. Charity	100000	1 2
Joseph II. Harris		1
Walter Owens		ា
Waiter Owens	30	2
Washington Vaughan		
There were three Edward	Wusons	11

\$250 worth of property.

The personalty of Waiter Owens was raised from \$10 to \$100, and by reference to the land book I found that Owens had real estate valued at \$150 which would give him the requisite \$250.

Washington Vaughan's personalty was raised from \$20 to \$200, and It was found that Vaughan had a lot valued at \$100, which would put him a little beyond the requisite \$550.

aw your own conclusions. CHANGES ON THE LAND BOOKS.



Special Dry-Brut ITSPOPULARITY is proof of its quality. It equals any French wine in bouquet and flavor and costs only one-half.

Then why pay for foreign labels? "GOLD SEAL" is sold everywhere and served at all leading clubs and cafes. No dinner Special Dry complete without it. URBANA WINE CO., Urbana, N. Y., Sole Maker.

be also explained that in each and every instance the lot assessed was the same in each year and in no case was the value of the lot raised for the obvious reason that land assessments are changed only once in five years. The first line of figures shows the assessment in 1901 and the second line the assessment in 1902.

Lot. Build-Total.

١		Lot.		T
١		100	ing.	
ı	J. N. Allen1001	100	100	
١	Henry Braxton, 1901	100	100	
١	1902	100	150	
ı	L. L. Clanlon. 1901	100	:::	
1	1902 1902	100	200	
ı	Geo. Eaton1901	100	200	
1	J. A. Edwards .1901	100		
ı	1902	100	200	
1	James Felton 1901	100	100	
ı	E. A. Hill1901	100 100	150	
1	E. A. Hill1901	100	200	
1	Isaac James1901	100		
j	1902	100	150	
1	Joseph Hixon 1901	100 100	100 150	
1	James Newton .1901	200	100	
١	1902	200	100	羅
ı	Calvin Newsom. 1901	100	100	
١	. 1902	100	150	
1	Wm. Perry1901 1902	100 #	150	
J	W. T. Robinson 1901	200	Mean 95	
İ	1902	200	200	
١	Wm. B. Smith. 1901	100	100	
1	1902	100	150 100	
I	Thos. Smith1901	100	150	
1	Willis Spence. 1901	100	100	
1	1902	100	150	
1	M. Spence1901	100	100	
1	1902 Titlese Spange 1901	100 100	150 100	
1	Wilson Spence.1901 1902	100	150	
1	B. H. Scott1901	100		
١	1902	100	200 150	
I	W. Sears1902	100	150	
	Chas. Anderson 1901	200		
Š	Chas. Anderson,1901	200	50	
	C. Anderson, Jr. 1901	100	150	
	C. H. Bernard.1901	50	150	
ì	1902	50	200	
ì	Wright Bray 1901	100	100	
å	1902	100	150	
j	Major Booker. 1901 1902	50	200	
0	Poht Bearley 1903	100	100	
6	1902	50	200	
	Edward Butt1901	100	150	
	Joseph Baines 1902	50	50	
		. 50	200	
	John Baynes1901	25	175 225	
è	Geo. Calvin1901	25 50	150	
į.	Geo. Calvin1901	50	200	
Í	N. Cuppee1901	30		
	1902	30	250	
100	Carey Cuppe1901 1902	50 50	200	
)	Norris Corpren. 1901	50	50	
	1902	50	200	
	C. Clements1901	30	100	
;	1902	30 50	250 150	
ľ	Chas. Clements 1901	50	200	

Joseph Johnson.1901

Levi Johnson .. 1901

C. W. Knight., 1901 James Lunsford 1901 Ransom McCoy.1901

Wm. McCoy ... 1901

ten1901 Willis Poyner, 1901 1902

S. Robinson....1901

John Small ... 1901

W. R. Smith .. 1901

James Smith .. 1901 W. B. Simmons, 1902

Miles Simmons. 1901 1902

J. W. Sparrow.1901

J. Woodhouse. 1901

O. Woodhouse . . 1901

A. Wilson 1901

M. Whitehurst .1901 1902

M. T. White-... hurst1901

N. Whitehurst.1901

Aleck Woodls..1901

A. Williams.... 1901

John Winston . 1992 1902 Sandy Wyche . . 1901 1902

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

Jno, A. McGee. 19

Claiborne Out-

250 25

200

200

200 100 200

There were three Edward Wilsons and two negroes' by the name of William Brooks, but no Edward Wilson had in 1901 more than \$95 worth of property and no William Brooks more than \$55. In six cases these negroes were assessed with horses or hogs or sewing machines or watches or clocks, but in the other cases they green the perganal property cases they gave in no personal property except household and kitchen furniture cases thousehold and kitchen furniture. I also took the trouble to ascertain if any of these negroes possessed in 1902 lands which they did not possess in 1901, and found that only four out of the list were land holders and that their assessments on land were the same in both years. This investigation gave some interesting results. For example, Joseph H. Harris was assessed in 1901 on \$55 worth of personalty and his assessment was raised in 1902 to \$150, but by reference to the land book it was discovered that Harris had real estate valued at \$100, which would give him the requisite \$250 worth of property.

The personalty of Waiter Owens was

Now put the two and two together and raw your own conclusions.

I did not have the time to examine the books to see if the assessment of whites had been raised in this way, but a reliable man who did go through most of the list said that in no case did he find that a white man owning less than \$250 worth of property had had his real estate assessment raised, nor any negro CHANGES ON THE LAND BOOKS.
Many more changes similar to the
shove were made in the assessment of
lands, as th following teble will show.
Comparisons are made between the assessments of 1901 and those of 1902, and
in each case the names and figures were
taken directly from the books. It should

woman. Nor am I able to say that in, no case had improvements been hade as alleged, but one negro confessed in court that there was no house on his lot, although he was assessed with a house valued at \$200.

Some of the provess were

that there was no house on his lot, all though he was assessed with a house valued at \$200.

Some of the begroes mentioned in this list succeeding in registering, but others did not, and some of these and of those mentioned in the supplementary assessment of personal property took an appeal to the Chreuit Court. There were sixty odd cases and sixteen of them were heard. In some cases the court ordered heard. In some cases the court ordered he sixteen the assessment cases was heard the colored attorney abandoned the other cases and all the supplementary assessment cases and all the supplementary assessment cases and all the supplementary assessment cases died without a court investigation.

It should be added that in Tanner's Greek, one of the largest negro districts in the county, Commissioner Moore raised the assessment of only fifteen negroes, and of these thirteen already owned over \$250 worth of property, two were assessed on improvements and three of the whole number were women. In the Western Branch district, another large negro district, the assessment of only thirty-one negroes was raised by Mr. Moore, eight of whom were women, seven were formerly assessed with \$250 and over, two were estates and the others were new and partial assessments, yet in Washington district, in which the fusionists claim that there are not so many negroes as there are in either Tanners Creek or Western Branch, the assessments of nearly one hundre-negro men were raised by Commissioner Nicholas



MR. MATTHEW M. TUNIS, The Straighout Candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney, who was defeated by Colonel Marshall.

from less than \$250 to \$250 and over.
THE COUNTY'S BUSINESS AFFAIRS.
From the examination I was able to
make, it appeared that the business of
the county is carried on in a business
like way, although many charges have
been made by the straightouts of irregularities and corruption. Norfolk county
has real and personal property assessed
at 17,000,000, of which the negroes own
\$659,750 in real estate and it is said that
are 3,122 negro property owners in the
county. The assessment is forty cents
on the hundred for the general levey,
twenty cents for roads and twenty cents
for schools making a total of eighty
cents on the hundred dollars. In addition
to this, the county received about \$350,000
per annum from the ferry, half of which

cents on the hundred dollars. In addition to this, the county received about \$30,000 per annum from the ferry, half of which goes to road improvement. The county has a good system of bookkeeping, and I doubt if any county in the State has a botter system. So far as I could judge from a superficial examination, it appeared that every account is preserved and filed and a complete record made of every financial transaction. The officials were courteous and obliging to me and even aided me in the investigation.

The county also has what appears to be a good system of working the roads. The supervisors have nothing to do with the work. There is a board of trusters appointed by the court, and these trustees handle all the road money and arresponsible to the court for their acts. I heard many complaints from citizens of mismanagement, but I found even among citizens an amazing ignorance of county affairs, some of them not even knowing what the tax levy was.

My story is done. If errors have crept in, it is not due to any disposition to be unfair, nor to any lack of industrious effort to ascertain the facts.

W. S. COPELAND.

in a Democratic convention. The history of that campaign is too well known. Colonel Cameron, then a brilliant journalist, and then, as now, a forceful speaker, was nominated by the opposition purty, and after an unusually flerce and bitter stump campaign, Colonel Cameron won. It was a surprise to the Democratis.

Daniel and Cameron.

Daniel and Cameron.

In the changes wrought by the passing years, it was destined that both Daniel and Cameron should sit as Democratic members of a convention, for just twenty years later the two men, both full of years and honors, met again in that distinguished body, which convened in this city to frame a new organic law for the State. All the bitterness of political surfie had passed away, and the two met as friends, if not as intimates. The bitter past had not been forgotten absolutely, but strong men do not cherish such bitterness. nch bitterness. Two years later the State was redis-

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Cups and Saucers, \$1.19 a Imported China Oyster

Plates, the \$3.50 and \$4.00 ones, \$2.49 a dozen, Imported Tea Plates, hand-

somely decorated, the \$2.50 and \$3.00 a dozen kind, 10c. cach.

4-quart Enameled Teapots, the 59c, ones, these 33c. 2-quart Covered Enameled

Saucepans, while they last, 16c. Imitation Cut-Glass Bowls, this week, 8c. "OUR PRICES MAKE CUSTOMERS."

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Stoves, Ranges, Latrobes, Gas Fixtures, Kitchen Goods, Ash Cans, Cil and Gasoline.

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A NEW STOCK OF STAPLE A D FANCY GROCERIES.

Goods delivered free to all parts of the city or shipped to all sections of the country.

 Dunlop
 Meal, per peck.
 18c
 Good Coffee, per lb.
 10c

 3-lb
 Md.
 Ch. Tomatoes, can.
 8c
 Choice Pork, per lb.
 9c

 2-lb
 Md.
 Ch. Tomatoes, can.
 6c
 Choice Teas, per lb.
 37c

Cream Cheese, per lb.......14c | Boston Baked Beans, can..... Full Patent Flour, per sack.......28c Baking Powders, can..........4c

REFORMERS, SIXTH AND CLAY STREETS,

tricted for Congress, and in the redistricting Major Daniel's home and that of Hon. John Randolph Tucker were placed in different districts. The maimed orator was nominated and elected to the House of Ropresentatives in 1883. Two years later the General Assembly of 1885-88 nominated and elected John W. Daniel to the United States Senate, to which his old rival, General Mahone, had already been elected. Senator Daniel took his seat in 1887, March 4th, and has served with steadily growing prestige ever since. He was re-elected in 1891, again in 1897 and will be elected for the fourth time on January 28th. With the completion of the term, for which he is to be elected, he will have served in the Senate twenty-four years and in Congress altogether twenty-six years. His new term will ont expire until March 4, 1911.

Virginia's Leading Orator.

Virginia's Leading Orator.

During his public service, Senator Daniel has been conspicuous on many occasions. One of his most notable oratorical addresses was that made at the dedication of that wonder of the western world, the Washington monument at the national capital. The other address on that occasion was made by Robert C. Winthrop, a famous Bay State orator. Senator Daniel is not only an orator of fine, powers, he is a brilliant and powerful debater, a sound and admirably equipped lawyer, and a contributor to literature of his own profession and to history. He is now preparing to publish Virginia's Leading Orator.

equipped lawyer, and a contributor to literature of his own profession and to history. Ho is now preparing to publish a biography of his old commander, General Jubal A. Early. Virginia has recognized his versatile talents and powers, and has honored him as few other men have been honored in the history of the Commonwealth.

It was hard to see it then, but the defeat of Daniel for the governorship in 1881, proved to be the best thing that Fate ever imposed upon him. Certainly, judging by the experiences of most of the other men who have been elected Governor in the last forty years, in would have been only ex-Governor after the expiration of the four year term. As it was, defeat for that honor opened the door to honors in a broader field in which he was destined to long and brillant service, and in which in all human probability his life will end.

Like Daniel, General Mahoge was never to be Governor of his native State though he did again aspire and was nominated. In 1839 he was nominated as the candidate of the Republican party ogalnst Captain Philip W. McKliney, but was overwhelmingly defeated, and never afterwards aspired to any office. A few years later he died.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Table Giving Figures for Principal Cities of the Country. (By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The following

table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the

table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at a number of the principal cities for the week ended January 1th with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year. Sixty-four other cities are included in the totals; New York \$1,376,162,005, decrease 27.8. Chicego \$175,083,733, increase 3.8. Boston \$131,29,158, decrease 10.6. Philadelphia \$114,811,767, decrease 4.2. St. Louis \$60,167,628, increase 15.9. Pittsburg \$30,700,133, decrease 12.8. San Francisco \$30,978,270, increase 6. Baltimore \$24,001,016. Cincinnat \$25,89,458,007, increase 11.2. New Orleans \$24,523,007, increase 17.8. Washington \$4,985,322, increase 17.8. Washington \$4,985,322, increase 9.3. Savannah \$3,691,976, decrease 9.4. Memphis \$6,227,995, increase 19.5. Fort Worth \$4,445,025, increase 37.7

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rease 18.8. Outside New York \$559,631,369, increase,

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AND SUES THE ORDER

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—An invalidation, years because of being butted by a gont in an initiation into the Woodmen of the World. M. F. Jumper is pushing a suit for £20,000 damages against the order. The cafe is now in the United States Court of Appeals, Jumper having lost two previcus trails. He had cen put through the most of the coremonies and was blintfolded and placed on the floor. Then the geat was brought in. It gave him such a lusty butting, according to the plaintiff, that one of his pelvic bones was fractured.

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